THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1795. [N° 1735.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the AURORA.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1795.

SIR,

I have seen in your paper of this date an abstract of the late Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, which though not perfectly correct is nearly so.

As this publication will probably excite a newspaper discussion, it is of importance that the People should possess a full and accurate knowledge of the subject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think has already been improperly withheld from them. Lest therefore [illegible] misrepresented to be less so than it really is, I send you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your statement by, or make such other use of as you please, for the purpose of giving to the citizens of America full information respecting this momentous business.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STEN. THOS. MASON.
[*One of the Senators from Virginia.*]

To BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE,
Editor of the Aurora.

AUTHENTIC.

TREATY
OF
AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN
HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY,
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By their PRESIDENT, with the Advice and Consent of their Senate.

HIS Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous, by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to terminate their differences, in such a manner, as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding: And also to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the said Treaty, that is to say; his Britannick Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Honourable William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed, for their Plenipotentiary, the Honourable John Jay, Chief Justice of the said United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty, who have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between his Britannick Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

ART. II. His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons, from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts: The United States in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders, within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but shall be at full liberty to do so, if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britannick Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ART. III. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians, dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America [the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted] and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this Article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the sea ports, harbours, bays, or creeks, of his Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in his Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in such vessels as are employed in the trade carried on between Montreal and Quebec under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river Mississippi shall, however, according to the Treaty of Peace, be entirely open to both parties; [illegible] and all the ports and places on the shores thereof belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majesty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandize whose importation into his Majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majesty's subjects, on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandize, whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels, into the Atlantic ports of the said State. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage, than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall be merely carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately reembarked, and carried to some other place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portage and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective Governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

ART. IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the River Mississippi extends so far to the Northward, as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due West from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the United States, it is agreed, that measures shall be taken in concert between his Majesty's government in America, and the government of the United States, for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said Treaty.

ART. V. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One Commissioner shall be named by his Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original Commissioners. And the three Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said Commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary — The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majesty and to the Agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called in question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received, by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses or damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his Majesty, two of them by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the Commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original Commissioners. When the five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other; which oath or affirmation, being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the records of their proceedings, viz.—I, A. B. one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said Commission, provided that one of the Commissioners named on each side, and the fifth Commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commissioners then present; eighteen months from the day on which the said Commissioners shall form a board and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints, and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular case in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The said Commissioners in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said Commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof; every such deposition, book or paper, or copy or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said Commissioners or of any three of them, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be [illegible]

Matthew Weaver

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All goods and merchandize whose importation into his Majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majesty's subjects, on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandize, whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels, into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the said territories respectively, nor shall the Indians passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

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ART. V. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One Commissioner shall be named by his Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original Commissioners. And the three Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said Commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. — The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majesty, and to the Agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called in question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received, by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses or damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his Majesty, two of them by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the Commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, [illegible] by the presence of the four original Commissioners. When the five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other; which oath or affirmation, being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the records of their proceedings, viz. — I, A. B. one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said Commission, provided that one of the Commissioners named on each side, and the fifth Commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commissioners then present; eighteen months from the day on which the said Commissioners shall form a board and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints, and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The said Commissioners in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said Commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof; every such deposition, book or paper, or copy or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said Commissioners or of any three of them, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be

...ne creditor or claimant, as by the said Commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said Commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ART. VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property under colour of authority or commissions from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received, by the said merchants and others, in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the complainants. But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity and the law of nations. The award of the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases, be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant, and his Britannick Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners, and on condition of such releases to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others His Majesty's subjects complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the captures of the vessels and merchandize, taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the States, and brought into ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said States.

It is agreed, that in all such cases, where restitution shall not have been made, agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this Treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the Commissioners, to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said Commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed: And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning, of this Article.

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ART. IX. It is agreed that British subjects, who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall, so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

ART. X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation, to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other, and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of differences and discontents.

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And his Majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American Citizens to purchase, load, and carry away, in their said vessels to the United States, from the said Islands and Ports all such articles, being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said Islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton in American vessels, either from his Majesty's Islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said Islands into the United States to the said Islands, all articles whatever being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said States be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing therein contained, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West-Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussion, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects.

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The annual expence of these pious, humane, virtuous, and most necessary tribe, amounted to 1,200,000 livres, while the fee simple of all the ecclesiastical property in the Island was not worth 450,000 livres.

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It was signed, on the part of the French Republic, by REUBEL and SEYES, and on the part of the Dutch, by PAULUS LESTEVANON, EASTIAS PONS, and HUBER. As soon as it was known, there were public rejoicings, and at night public illuminations and other demonstrations of joy. Repeated acclamations were heard, of "*long live the two Republics, one and indivisible.*"

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ART. IX. All the forces employed in actual service shall be under the command of French Generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert. The States General may send a Deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the Committee of Public Welfare at Paris.

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ART. XI. From the ratification of the present Treaty restitution shall be made of all the countries and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exception contained in the following article.

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ART. XV. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine or of Zealand, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda, Bois le Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

ART. XVI. At the epoch of a general peace, cessions shall be made to the United Provinces of portions of territory equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 12th article, and in a position most convenient to the Republic of the United Provinces.

ART. XVII. Until the general Peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places, as shall be deemed adequate for the defence of them.

ART. XVIII. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt, shall be open to the two Republics; French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted under the same conditions.

ART. XIX. The French Republic gives up to the Republic of the United Provinces, all the unmoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the moveable property not already disposed of.

ART. XX. As an indemnification for the expences of the war, the Republic of the United Provinces, shall pay to the Republic of France, One Hundred Millions of Livres, either in specie, or in bills upon Foreign Powers as shall be agreed upon.

ART. XXI. The French Republic shall use their good offices with Foreign Powers in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

ART. XXII. No asylum shall be given, by the Republic of the United Provinces, to the French Emigrants, and no asylum shall be given by the Republic of France to the Orange Emigrants.

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CONVENTION, May 27.

The Committee of public Safety informed the Convention of a revolt that had broken out at Toulon; that the Jacobins had taken possession of the Arsenal; that the deputies Brunel and Meoux had made incredible efforts to oppose the Jacobins, but without success; and that they had been obliged to release the terrorists confined at fort Lamalgne. In consequence of the victory of the Jacobins, Brunel blowed his brains out; Meoux went to the sea side to save the fleet, but on his arrival there, he learned that the Jacobins had gained over the fleet, and that a Jacobin of the name of Portal had assumed the command of it.—The intention of the insurgents at Toulon was to march to Paris with 30,000 men, in order to dissolve the Convention.

Chambon informed the Convention of the measures that he had taken to repress the insurrection. A letter was read from Marseilles, stating that the insurgents of Toulon were about 8000; that the squadron remained in the harbour; and that the brave sailors from Brest, who were on board the fleet, had resolved not to participate in the revolt. The Committee of Public Safety were ordered to take the necessary steps, to restore peace to Toulon.

The deputies Therion, Panis, Escudier, Laighelot, and Record, were ordered to be arrested; and Prieur of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyssard, to be tried immediately, by the military commissions.

LONDON, June 3.

We yesterday received a complete series of intelligence from Paris, down to 30th May, which puts us in possession of every material fact that has occurred since the insurrection of the 20th of that month. We have neither leisure nor space at present to enter into any long observations on the general result of this: but it appears, that the insurrection was more general and better concerted than any that has yet taken place. All the partizans of Barrere and banished Deputies; all the arrested Deputies, and the remnants of the Jacobin faction holding seats in the Convention, as well as public employments in the Sections; the cannoneers, *gens d'armes*, who have always been a very formidable body, the inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, so well practised in the art of insurrection: all these parties had united to overthrow the Convention. But they appear to have completely failed in their projects; the insurrection at Paris is wholly quashed, and the leaders, both in the Convention and without doors, have been either arrested or sent to meet their fate.

...ne creditor or claimant, as by the said Commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said Commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ART. VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property under colour of authority or commissions from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received, by the said merchants and others, in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the complainants. But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity and the law of nations. The award of the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases, be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant, and his Britannick Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners, and on condition of such releases to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

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It is agreed, that in all such cases, where restitution shall not have been made, agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this Treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the Commissioners, to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said Commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed: And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning, of this Article.

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The deputies Therion, Panis, Escudier, Laighelot, and Record, were ordered to be arrested; and Prieur of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyssard, to be tried immediately, by the military commissions.

LONDON, June 3.

We yesterday received a complete series of intelligence from Paris, down to 30th May, which puts us in possession of every material fact that has occurred since the insurrection of the 26th of that month. We have neither leisure nor space at present to enter into any long observations on the general result of this: but it appears, that the insurrection was more general and better concerted than any that has yet taken place. All the partizans of Barrere and banished Deputies; all the arrested Deputies, and the remnants of the Jacobin faction holding seats in the Convention, as well as public employments in the Sections; the cannoneers, *gens d'armes*, who have always been a very formidable body, the inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, so well practised in the art of insurrection: all these parties had united to overthrow the Convention. But they appear to have completely failed in their projects; the insurrection at Paris is wholly quelled, and the leaders, both in the Convention and without doors, have been either arrested or sent to the Scaffold.

June 5.

A letter from Brest, inserted in one of the Paris Journals, says, "An order is come down for entirely disarming the Terrible of 110 guns, the Majestueux of 110, Caton of 80, the Tourville of 74, and 4 frigates. A number of the Carpenters have been dismissed, and all the crews of the above ships have leave of absence, and are suffered to go and see their families. The Invincible of 110 guns, said to be as swift a sailer as a frigate, has also gone into the inner road.

June 6.

At length we are relieved from a painful suspense respecting the fate of the Hamburg packets, by the arrival of four of them at Yarmouth late on Wednesday night.

The general tenor of the news is, that every thing on the Continent bears the appearance of the most vigorous prosecution of the war. So far from the Emperor having any disposition towards peace, large bodies of Imperial troops are marching down in all directions from his hereditary dominions towards the Rhine; among whom are 16,000 Austrian Cavalry. The Elector of Saxe, who has been reported in the Paris papers to have accepted of a neutrality with the Republic, has determined, in conjunction with the Emperor, to carry on the war; and his Serene Highness is using the most powerful exertions in forwarding supplies, both of men and provisions, to the Rhine.

Letters from Hamburg of the 29th ult. state, that the Austrians have recrossed the Rhine in very great force; that a very severe action has taken place between General Clairfayt and the French, near Mayence, in which the latter were completely defeated, with the loss of several pieces of cannon. There is also a report on the Continent, that the siege of Luxemburg has been raised; but we are not certain of this intelligence being true. Twenty-five thousand Austrian cavalry were said to be on their march to the relief of that fortress.

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A letter from Dublin, to a gentleman in this city, says—"The recal of Earl Fitzwilliam, was thought to have blasted the hopes of the people of Ireland: But, it has done more to UNITE them in their common cause, than all the Reform Societies in the kingdom. Scarcely a Parish, in which there has not been a meeting of both Roman Catholics and Protestants, mutually agreeing to banish all Religious Animosity, and to STAND and FALL TOGETHER in the JUST pursuit of their COMMON RIGHTS! ——The leading characters in Parliament, for property and ability (such as Grattan, Ponsonby, &c.) speak in the loudest and most determined manner, against the measures of the present ruinous government; so that you need not be surprised, if you hear before November next, of a Reform in our Irish Politics—or, perhaps,—SOMETHING MORE!!!"

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Captain Freeman, in the Sloop Farmer, arrived at New London, in 28 Days from Savenna-la Mar, Jamaica, informs, that Montego Bay in that Island is entirely consumed by Fire, except a few scattering Houses outside of the Market Place; also all the Wharves but One, from 6 to 8000 Hogsheads of Sugar and Rum, with all the Provisions, public and private.

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—At Gloucester, Dr. EZEKIEL HERRINGTON.

—In the West-Indies, Captain GURDON SALTONSTALL, and Mr. THOMAS B. SALTONSTALL, both of New-London.

—In this Town, Mr. HIAM LEVY, in the 36th Year of his Age.

Mr. BARBER,

The following is an Intimation to the Citizens of Baltimore, respecting the TREATY;—*which you will please to publish for the Consideration of the Citizens of this Place; whose patriotic Minds will I doubt not, readily assent to the Propriety of the Measure proposed: and who will, consequently, govern themselves accordingly.* AMERICANUS.

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The Treaty of Amity, &c. lately concluded with Great-Britain having made its Appearance and given general Dissatisfaction;—the Propriety of an Address to the President on the Subject, with a View to arrest his Assent, is submitted to your serious Consideration.—The Occasion is important, and if the Measure should be adopted no Time ought to be lost in the Execution of it.

A CITIZEN.

9th July, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 21.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Jenney, Otis,	Middletown
—— Delight, Barton,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsy, Bourn,	Boston
Brig Rambler, Bartell,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ceres, Child,	Boston
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
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TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND situated on the Hill, next Door South to Constant Taber, Esq;——For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 20, 1795

BATHING-ROOM.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has erected a BATHING-ROOM, contiguous to his Wharf, with a Dressing-Room, &c. attached to it; where those Ladies or Gentlemen, who are disposed to Bathe, may meet with every Accommodation they could wish.

THOMAS COTTERELL.

Newport July 20, 1795.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday the 30th Day of this present Month if the Weather be fair if not, the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, late belonging to John Godfrey, Esq; deceased.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know Particulars relative to said Estate, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.

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THEATRE, NEWPORT.

TO-MORROW EVENING, will be performed,

The Celebrated OPERA, of

INKLE & YARICO.

With the FARCE of the

VILLAGE LAWYER.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

PURSUANT to the Regulations of said Company, there will be a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof, on the last Monday of July instant; for the Election of the Officers, and such other Business as the Interest of said Company may require.

The Proprietors are therefore notified, to assemble on said Day, at Three o'Clock, P. M. at the State House, for the Purposes aforesaid.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

N. B. Votes by Proxy are admitted, provided the Representative is authorized by a Writing under the Signature of his Constituent, and that the same is deposited with the Clerk and registered.

In Default of Payment of the Sum or Sums assessed, at the Times limited, such Share or Shares, so deficient, will be forfeited, to and for the Benefit of said Company.

Newport, July 13, 1795

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Has on Hand, for SALE,

SEVERAL HOUSES and Lots of LAND, from 135 Dollars, to 5000 Dollars—some FARMS on this Island.

Any Persons having Vessels, either new or old, to dispose of, from 50 to 100 Tons, may hear of Purchasers, by applying to him, on the Long Wharf.

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NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.—— This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs.—— And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

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Newport July 20 1795

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BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE.

North-Kingstown, 13th of the 7th Month, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at last May Term, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County aforesaid, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, and Nine Months is allowed for the Performance of this Duty: Therefore all Persons concerned are hereby notified, that they may leave their Claims with either of us, at our Dwellings in the Town of Newport, at any Time within Nine Months after the sixth Day of June last, when the Estate of the said PHEBE will be distributed, and applied as the Law directs.

SAMUEL VERNON,
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND,
THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15, 1795.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

General Treasurer's Office,

Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in this present Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session A. D. 1795 intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

These are Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHEBBURNE,
General Treasurer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were found easily obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER } Committee.

June 5.

A letter from Brest, inserted in one of the Paris Journals, says, "An order is come down for intirely disarming the Terrible of 110 guns, the Majesteux of 110, Caton of 80, the Tourville of 74, and 4 frigates. A number of the Carpenters have been dismissed, and all the crews of the above ships have leave of absence, and are suffered to go and see their families. The Invincible of 110 guns, said to be as swift a sailer as a frigate, has also gone into the inner road.

June 6.

At length we are relieved from a painful suspense respecting the fate of the Hamburg packets, by the arrival of four of them at Yarmouth late on Wednesday night.

The general tenor of the news is, that every thing on the Continent bears the appearance of the most vigorous prosecution of the war. So far from the Emperor having any disposition towards peace, large bodies of Imperial troops are marching down in all directions from his hereditary dominions towards the Rhine; among whom are 16,000 Austrian Cavalry. The Elector of Saxe, who has been reported in the Paris papers to have accepted of a neutrality with the Republic, has determined, in conjunction with the Emperor, to carry on the war; and his Serene Highness is using the most powerful exertions in forwarding supplies, both of men and provisions, to the Rhine.

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DANIEL E. UPDIKE.

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SAMUEL VERNON,
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THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, July 15, 1795.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

General Treasurer's Office,

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HENRY SHEBBURNE,
General Treasurer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
} Committee.

From the FEDERAL ORRERY.

A NEW SONG.

THE CHEERFUL PARSON.

SINCE bards are all wishing, pray why may not I?
Tho' but a poor rhymer, for once I will try.
The life, that I chuse, would be pleasant to scarce one,
Yet the life, that I chuse, is the life of a parson.

First on me, kind heaven, a fortune bestow,
Too high for contempt and for envy too low,
On which I with prudence may hope to subsist,
Should I be for my damnable doctrine dismiss'd.

In a rich farming village, where P—s shall plead,
And F—r feel pulses, give physic, and bleed,
Where A—t the youths, and the children shall teach,
There may I be call'd, and there settled to preach.

Not damning a man for a different opinion,
I'll mix with the calvinist, baptist, arminian,
Treat each like a man, like a christian and brother,
Preach love to our maker, ourselves and each other.

On a snug, little farm, I'd provide me a seat,
With buildings all simple, but decent and neat;
Some sheep and a cow each my pasture to grace,
And a middle pac'd poney, to draw my new chaise.

When I find it no longer "good being alone,"
May a mild, rural nymph "*become bone of my bone*;"
No, fix'd like a puppet, on fashion's cold wires,
But who *can* be genteel, when occasion requires.

Whose wealth is not money, whose beauty's not paint;
Not an infidel roamo, nor a heartless saint;
Whose religion's no heat, and her virtue no coldness,
Nor her modesty fear, nor her wit manly boldness.

Thus settled, with care I'll apportion my time
To my sermons, my garden, my wife, and my rhyme,
To teach the untaught, and to better the bad,
To laugh with the merry, and weep with the sad.

At the feast, where religion might be a spectator,
Where friendship presided, and mirth was a waiter,
I'd fear not to join with the good-humored clan,
And prove that a parson may still be a man.

Thus blest, my life he'll smoothly away,
And I still grow more grave, as my hair grows more grey;
With age may the hope of the christian increase,
And strew life's descent with the blossoms of peace.

And when we leave this world, as leave it we must,
With rapture meet death, and sink into the dust,
With a tear in each eye may the parish all say,
"They were a kind pair, and did good in their day."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

BRIGHTNESS is obtained through different means. In turbulent cafes, when the feculence is great, and the liquor will neither "fine nor fret"—being what is technically termed "sick"—yet is under circumstances which require that it should presently "work a cheerful town enance—it is drenched with "bullock's blood:" namely the blood of cattle or sheep: the blood of swine is rejected with judaical fear, or nausea.

The method of preparing and administering the blood is this. The only preparation of it is stirring it well, as it is drawn from the animal; to prevent its parts from separating. Stirring it one way is not deemed sufficient; it ought to be stirred both ways, for about a quarter of an hour. The next thing is to inquire whether the liquor be in the mood for "taking the blood;" which it is not, it seems, equally at all times. This is done by repeating experiments with it in a phial: it will take the blood in a phial, if it will take it in the cask. A quart, or less quantity, is sufficient for a hogshead. After the blood is poured in, the liquor should be violently agitated, to mix the whole intimately together. This is done by a stick, fl to four quarters, inserted at the bung hole, and worked about briskly, every way among the liquor, until the whole be evenly blended. In about twenty four hours, the blood will be gone down, and the liquor ought to be racked; for by "lying upon the blood," even two or three days, the liquor is liable to receive a *taint* which is not easily guarded of. A most extraordinary effect of this process is that the blood carries down, not only the feculency, but the colour, of the liquor: rendering it, though ever so highly tinctured, limpid almost as water! This, however, is a loss which is the less to be regretted; as the means of restoring it are so easy and so effectual. The other "forces" made use of in giving brightness to cider, are the common ones of eggs and isinglass (or a combination of the two) used as in the practice of wine merchants: who, as well as the dealers in CIDER, have of late years, it seems, made a free use of "THE BLOOD."

[*To be continued.*]

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Lost and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Bees-stone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

French School.

AS the Importance of the French Language is too evident to need any Comment, consequently but two Remarks are necessary upon the ultimate Advantages arising from the natural and close Connexion of the two Republics, moving by the same Cause, and reciprocally enjoying the real Advantages of each other.

This leads the Mind at once to the Necessity of being acquainted with the French Language, not only for the Pleasure of Conversing, but also to prevent a Series of unhappy Consequences which obtrude upon the Merchant, who, for the Want of the Language, is under the disagreeable Necessity of doing his Business by Proxy.

In Consequence of which, Mr. BONNEMOT, who has been a Teacher of the French Language Two Years and an Half in the Town and College of Providence, and lately in Boston, presents his Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport and offers himself to teach Six young Ladies or Gentlemen, that being the greatest Number he can with Justice attend to.—— For Terms, apply to him, at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH's.

Newport July 13, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,
West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.——And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode-Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal,
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 40 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above sum was composed of Four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.——Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN MILL.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, July 13, 1795.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 30th Day of July next, if not sold before at Private Sale,

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court House, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 200 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very suitable for a Tan Yard.—The House is well situated for a Tavern.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and

From the FEDERAL ORRERY.

A NEW SONG.

THE CHEERFUL PARSON.

SINCE bards are all wishing, pray why may not I?
Tho' but a poor rhymer, for once I will try.
The life, that I chuse, would be pleasant to scarce one,
Yet the life, that I chuse, is the life of a parson.

First on me, kind heaven, a fortune bestow,
Too high for contempt and for envy too low,
On which I with prudence may hope to subsist,
Should I be for my damnable doctrine dismiss'd.

In a rich farming village, where P—s shall plead,
And D—r feel pulses, give physic, and bleed,
Where A—t the youths and the children shall teach,
There may I be call'd, and there settled to preach.

Not damning a man for a different opinion,
I'd mix with the calvinist, baptist, arminian,
Treat each like a man, like a christian and brother,
Preach love to our maker, ourselves and each other.

On a snug, little farm, I'd provide me a seat,
With buildings all simple, substantial and neat;
Some sheep and some cattle my pastures to graze,
And a middle priced poney, to draw my new chaise.

When I find it no longer "good being alone,"
May a mild, rural nymph "*become bone of my bone*;"
Not fix'd like a puppet, on fashion's stiff wires,
But who *can* be genteel, when occasion requires.

Whose wealth is not money, whose beauty's not paint;
Not an infidel romp, nor a four-hearted saint;
Whose religon's not heat, and her virtue not coldness,
Nor her modesty fear, nor her wit manly boldness.

Thus settled, with care I'd apportion my time
To my sermons, my garden, my wife, and my rhyme,
To teach the untaught, and to better the bad,
To laugh with the merry, and weep with the sad.

At the feast, where religion might be a spectator,
Where friendship presided, and mirth was a waiter,
I'd fear not to join with the good-humored clan,
And prove that a parson may still be a man.

Thus blest, my life be slid smoothly away,
And I still grow more grave, as my hair grows more grey;
With age may the hope of the christian increase,
And strew life's descent with the blossoms of peace.

And when we leave this world, as leave it we must,
With rapture meet death, and sink into the dust,
With a tear in each eye may the parish all say,
"They were a kind pair, and did good in their day."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

BRIGHTNESS is obtained through different means. In stubborn cases, when the foulness is great, and the liquor will neither "fine nor fret"—being what is technically termed "sulk"—yet is under circumstances which require that it should presently put on a cheerful countenance—it is drenched with "bullock's blood:" namely the blood of cattle or sheep; the blood of swine is rejected with judaical scrupulousness.

The method of preparing and administring the blood is this. The only preparation of it is stirring it well, as it is drawn from the animal; to prevent its parts from separating. Stirring it one way is not deemed sufficient; it ought to be stirred both ways, for about a quarter of an hour. The next thing is to inquire whether the liquor be in the mood for "taking the blood;" which it is not, it seems equally at all times. This is done by repeating experiments with it in a phial: if it will take the blood in a phial, it will take it in the cask. A quart, or less quantity, is sufficient for a hogshead. After the blood is poured in, the liquor should be violently agitated, to mix the whole intimately together. This is done by a stick, slit into four quarters, inserted at the bung hole, and worked about briskly, every way among the liquor, until the whole be evenly bleended. In about twenty four hours, the blood will be gone down, and the liquor aught to be racked; for by "lying upon the blood," even two or three days, the liquor is liable to receive a *taint*, which is not easily got rid of. A most extraordinary effect of this process is, that the blood carries down, not only the feculency, but the colour, of the liquor: rendering it, though ever so highly coloured, limpid almost as water! This, however, is a loss which is the less to be regretted; as the means of restoring it are so easy and so effectual. The other "forces" made use of in giving brightness to cider, are the common ones of eggs and isinglass (or a combination of the two) used as in the practice of WINE merchants; who, as well as the dealers in CIDER, have of late years, it seems, made a free use of "THE BLOOD."

[*To be continued*]

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,

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At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

French School.

AS the Importance of the French Language is too evident to need any Comment, consequently but two Remarks are necessary upon the ultimate Advantages arising from the natural and close Connexion of the two Republics, moving by the same Cause, and reciprocally enjoying the real Advantages of each other.

This leads the Mind at once to the Necessity of being acquainted with the French Language, not only for the Pleasure of Conversing, but also to prevent a Series of unhappy Consequences which obtrude upon the Merchant, who, for the Want of the Language, is under the disagreeable Necessity of doing his Business by Proxy.

In Consequence of which, Mr. BONNEMOT, who has been a Teacher of the French Language Two Years and an Half in the Town and College of Providence, and lately in Boston, presents his Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and offers himself to teach Six young Ladies or Gentlemen, that being the greatest Number he can with Justice attend to.—For Terms, apply to him, at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH's.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,
West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal,
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was composed of Four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.—Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

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N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

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CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors*

Newport, July 13, 1795.

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A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, situate on the West Side of Broad-Street, a few Doors above the Court House, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 200 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very suitable for a Tan Yard.—The House is well situated for a Tavern.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.